

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



EX-7Ci  
EX-892ESC  
no. 293

Library

November 1938.

Farm youth

SITUATIONS, PROBLEMS, AND INTERESTS  
OF UNMARRIED RURAL YOUNG PEOPLE  
16-25 YEARS OF AGE - SOUTH CAROLINA

Survey of Six Counties, 1937

DEC 19 1938

EXPERIMENT STATION FILE

Dan Lewis, State Boys' Club Agent  
Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina

Barnard D. Joy, Agriculturist  
Extension Studies and Teaching

Theo Vaughan, Formerly Extension Rural Organization Specialist,  
Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE STUDY

Ninety-seven percent of the 638 young people interviewed said that they would like to join with others of a similar age in forming an organization. They preferred that such a group include both sexes, have less than 50 members, and meet at the community or high-school center twice a month. The types of activities and subject matter which they wished to have included in the program were: Agriculture; home economics; choosing and getting started in a vocation; getting along with people; beautifying the home grounds; music; athletics; camps and parties. This interest in an organization resulted from the hope that they might be assisted in solving some of the problems they face.

Problems of greatest importance:	Situation relating to the problem:		
Earning additional money.	Annual income of:	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average</u>
	Young men .....	\$35	\$168
	Young women .....	25	59
Getting started in chosen vocation.	89 percent of out-of-school youth had not entered their chosen vocation.		
Developing a more attractive personality.	38 percent of out-of-school youth were high-school graduates.		
Getting additional education.	65 percent of in-school and 25 percent of out-of-school youth planned for or desired education beyond high school.		
To know more young people.	78 percent of out-of-school youth held no memberships in organizations except those associated with the church.		



#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors are indebted to Harriet F. Johnson, State girls' club agent; Leon Clayton, assistant State boys' club agent; Juanita Neely and Theodosia Plowden, district home agents; Jean Reid, Carolyn Avinger, and Julia W. Stebbins, home demonstration agents; L. W. Alford and W. R. Wells, Jr., county agricultural agents; S. R. Corley and F. W. Corley, head field assistants; J. C. Willis, J. D. Miller, T. O. Bowen, and J. W. Talbert, assistant county agents; and Ella Burton, assistant home demonstration agent; who assisted in the making of personal interviews with the young people; and to Lucinda Crile, United States Department of Agriculture, and Dennis Crawford, Clemson College, who assisted with the editing and tabulation of the data.

# CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction .....	1
Purpose of study .....	1
Rural youth in South Carolina .....	1
Method of study .....	3
Areas studied .....	3
Characteristics of young people studied .....	5
Family and home conditions .....	7
Educational and occupational situations .....	7
Educational status of young people in school .....	7
Educational status of out-of-school group .....	8
Vocational courses .....	9
Occupational situation of the young men .....	9
Occupational preference of young men .....	10
Occupational situation of the young women .....	11
Occupational preference of the young women .....	11
Economic status of rural youth .....	12
Money income of young people .....	12
Source of money income .....	12
Income other than cash .....	15
Savings and property .....	17
Social activities of rural youth .....	18
Leadership in organizations .....	18
Attendance at social activities .....	21
Problems of rural young people .....	21
Organization interests .....	25
Young people want to join an organization .....	25
Program interests of young men .....	26
Program interests of young women .....	27
What does your community need most? .....	29
Summary and conclusions .....	31
Appendix - Questionnaire blank .....	33

---

**DISTRIBUTION:** A copy of this circular has been sent to each State extension director, State and assistant State leader in county agricultural agent, home demonstration, and 4-H club work, specialist in rural sociology; and to each agricultural-college library and experiment-station library.

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose of Study

This study was undertaken for the purpose of securing information which might be helpful to the South Carolina Extension Service in providing plans for a more desirable extension program to meet the needs of unmarried rural young people 16 to 25 years of age. Many 4-H Club members drop the work before reaching the age of 16 and do not take part in the extension program again until they are more or less established in farming.

4-H Club work is serving boys and girls 10 to 15 years of age quite adequately, and home demonstration and agricultural programs are serving adults. In between these two groups there is a period of varying length when comparatively few individuals participate in the program.

It was the purpose of this study to obtain information from the youth themselves that would indicate their needs and desires and which would enable the extension service workers to meet these needs more effectively. The choice of ages 16 to 25, and the exclusion of those who were married were arbitrary decisions believed necessary to a more successful administration of the study.

### Rural Youth in South Carolina

The rural white population of South Carolina 16 to 25 years of age inclusive is approximately 143,000/1. Almost a fifth (19.7 percent) are in school. A third (33.4 percent) are married. The remainder, 46.9 percent, or approximately 67,000, are out of school but not married (fig. 1).

As a large number of farm-reared youth, particularly the young women, migrate to village or urban centers, 60 percent of the farm young people between 16 and 25 years of age are 16 to 20 years of age, and 40 percent are 21 to 25 years of age. In the rural nonfarm group the number 21 to 25 years of age is almost equal to the number 16 to 20.

In the out-of-school-not-married group there are approximately 5 young men to 3 young women. The most important reasons for this situation are that the young women marry at an earlier age and migrate to urban centers in larger numbers than do the young men.

Among the rural out-of-school-not-married young people, the number who are 18 is greater than for any other single year. The number of 16-year-olds and 21-year-olds is about equal, and in each of these single-year age groups there are approximately two-thirds as many individuals as in the 18-year age group. In the age groups from 21 to 25, the number of young people who are out of school not married decreases as the age increases.

---

/1 1930 Census.

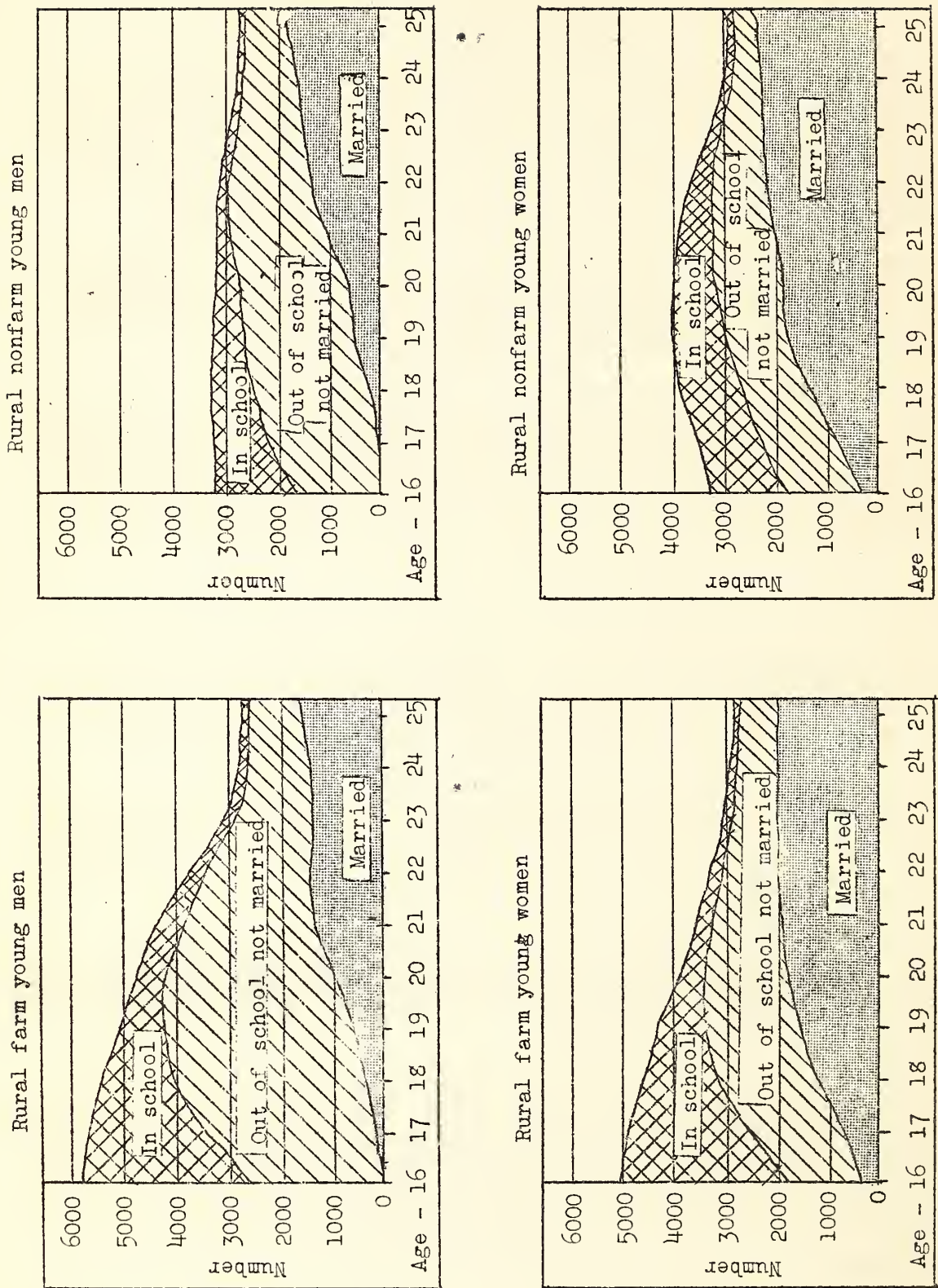


Figure 1. - Rural white young people by single years 16-25 years of age in South Carolina.

### Method of Study

This study is one of seven/<sup>2</sup> made at the suggestion of the Land-Grant College Committee on Older Youth.<sup>7</sup>/<sub>3</sub> The questionnaire/<sup>4</sup> used in the study was prepared cooperatively by the Extension Service of South Carolina and the Section of Extension Studies and Teaching, Division of Cooperative Extension, United States Department of Agriculture.

Records were obtained during December 1936 and January 1937 by the personal interview method. They were taken by the members of the Clemson Agricultural and Winthrop Colleges Extension Service staff of South Carolina and the United States Department of Agriculture. Practically every unmarried young person 16 to 25 years of age living in the areas studied at the time of the survey was interviewed. Not a person refused to give the desired information.

Some of the interviews were made where the young people were employed, but most of the records were taken in the schools or on the farms or in the homes where they lived. School officials, employees, and parents cooperated with the county agents in securing names and addresses of young people in the areas studied. Superintendents and principals of the high schools provided a room where interviews could be held with the students within the age group and area studied.

Records were secured from 355 young men and 283 young women in six counties. Two hundred and fifteen of these young people were in school and 423 were out of school.

### Areas Studied

The South Carolina Extension Service selected six counties that were considered fairly representative of the State. Within each county typical communities were chosen by the county agents in conference with those in charge of the study (fig. 2). An effort was made in selecting the communities surveyed to choose areas with different problems so that their sum total would be representative of the problems of the State.

Diversified farming, in general, is practiced in the Greenville and Greenwood areas surveyed -- corn, oats, and hay are grown for feed. A few

---

/2 Similar studies have been conducted in Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Oregon, and Utah. See Extension Service Circulars 239 (Connecticut); 269 (Maryland); 277 (Oregon); and 282 (Utah).

/3 Committee appointed November 20, 1935; L. R. Simons, director of extension, New York, chairman; Maude E. Wallace, home demonstration leader, Virginia; R. K. Bliss, director of extension, Iowa; F. L. Ballard, vice director of extension, Oregon; Eugene Merritt, extension economist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

/4 Questionnaire blank included in Appendix.



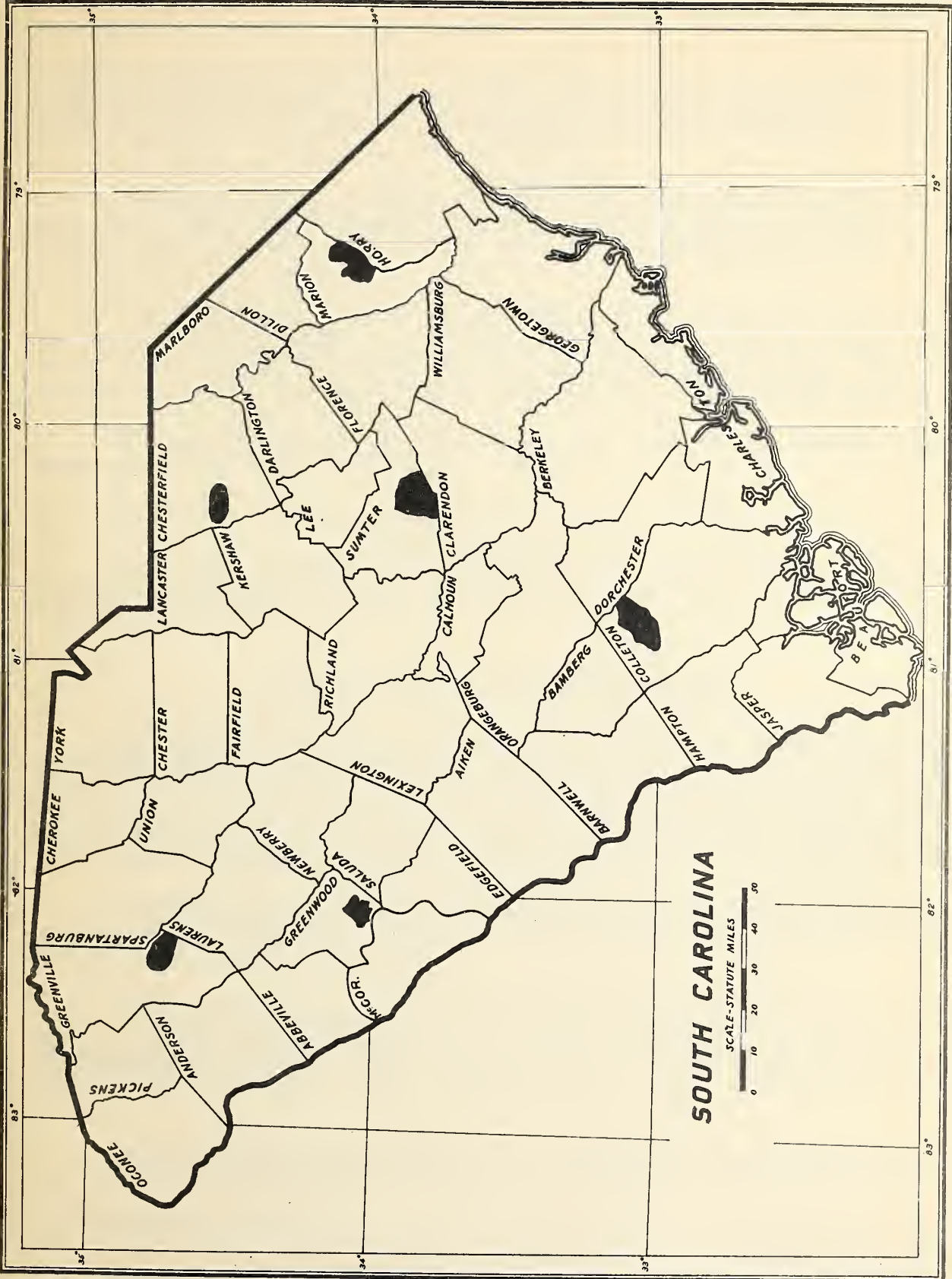


Figure 2.--Map showing areas surveyed.



farmers milk some cows; there is usually a small farm flock of poultry and cotton is grown as a cash crop. The Greenwood area is more nearly in the grass belt area of the State and is adapted to livestock production. Quite a few turkeys are grown in the Greenwood area.

Sumter, Colleton, and Marion Counties are in different sections of the Coastal Plain area. General farming is usually practiced in these counties. Cotton, tobacco, and hogs are grown for cash returns, with some potatoes, peanuts, and melons.

The Chesterfield area is representative of the sand-hill section of the State. General farming is usually practiced with cotton as a cash crop. In all areas studied some wheat for home use was listed as a crop. Some peaches for market were grown both in Greenville and Chesterfield Counties.

The average size of farm was 104.9 acres. The average number of acres under cultivation was 50.9.

The people in the areas studied are largely of English stock.

The number of usable records obtained was: Marion County, 131; Sumter County, 101; Greenwood County, 90; Greenville County, 89; Colleton County, 120; and Chesterfield County, 107.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG PEOPLE STUDIED

As studies/5 similar to this one are being made of village young people, no attempt was made to choose areas for study that would yield a proportionate sample of farm and rural nonfarm youth. The areas were principally agricultural with practically all the young people living in the open country and on farms in the areas surveyed. Of the 638 young people considered in this report, 98 percent lived on the farm and 2 percent in rural nonfarm areas.

Fifty-six percent of the young people interviewed were young men and 44 percent were young women (table 1). Thirty-four percent were in school, with 66 percent out of school.

Most of the young people (93.7 percent) were born on the farm. Two percent were born in rural nonfarm areas, with 4 percent in urban areas. When asked the question, "Where do you prefer to live?", 84 percent answered "Rural farm," 4 percent, "Rural nonfarm," and 12 percent answered "In urban areas."

When all young people surveyed are considered, the percentage by sex and the percentage by school status are very similar to the corresponding

---

/5 Studies of rural youth, 15 to 29 years of age, in 45 agricultural villages, planned and conducted by Dr. Bruce Melvin, in cooperation with the American Youth Commission, Columbia University Council on Social Research, and W.P.A. Data unpublished.

Table 1.--Age, sex, and school status of 638 young people studied

Item	Age of young people at last birthday										Total
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Number interviewed .....	136	98	94	82	61	41	44	37	33	12	638
Percentage of total .....	21.3	15.4	14.7	12.8	9.6	6.4	6.9	5.8	5.2	1.9	100.0
Young men in school:											
Number .....	42	19	16	11	1	-	-	1	-	-	90
Percentage .....	46.7	21.1	17.8	12.2	1.1	-	-	1.1	-	-	100.0
Young men out of school:											
Number .....	21	30	38	38	33	21	29	26	24	5	265
Percentage .....	7.9	11.3	14.3	14.3	12.5	7.9	11.0	9.8	9.1	1.9	100.0
Young women in school:											
Number .....	62	32	16	8	5	1	1	-	-	-	125
Percentage .....	49.6	25.6	12.8	6.4	4.0	0.8	0.8	-	-	-	100.0
Young women out of school:											
Number .....	11	17	24	25	22	19	14	10	9	7	158
Percentage .....	7.0	10.8	15.2	15.8	13.9	12.0	8.9	6.3	5.7	4.4	100.0
Percentage of young people who are:											
Young men .....	46.3	50.0	57.4	59.8	55.7	51.2	65.9	73.0	72.7	41.7	55.6
Young women .....	53.7	50.0	42.6	40.2	44.3	48.8	34.1	27.0	27.3	58.3	44.4
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of men and women:											
In school .....	76.5	52.0	34.0	23.2	9.8	2.4	2.3	2.7	-	-	33.7
Out of school .....	23.5	48.0	66.0	76.8	90.2	97.6	97.7	97.3	100.0	100.0	66.3
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

percentages calculated from the data in the 1930 census. The total sample is slightly more than 1 percent of the unmarried rural farm young people of the same ages reported in the 1930 census.

### Family and Home Conditions

Family situations of both young men and young women interviewed were essentially the same. The mothers of 89 percent and the fathers of 84 percent of the young people were living. Three percent had stepmothers and 2 percent had stepfathers living; while 8 percent of the young people were motherless and 14 percent were fatherless. The average age of the head of the house was 51.4 years.

The average number of members in the family at home was 6.3. Of these, 2.2 were 26 years old or older, 2.2 were between the ages of 16 and 25, and 1.9 were younger than 16.

Although 98 percent of the young people lived on farms, only 83 percent reported "farmer" as the occupation of the head of the family. The occupations of most of the fathers of the other young people fell in the skilled and unskilled labor classes.

Sixty-seven percent of the young people were living in houses owned by the head of the family, while 33 percent reported living in rented houses. More than a fourth had a bedroom to themselves, leaving nearly three-fourths of the young people who shared a bedroom (table 2).

The average home of these young people had 5.7 rooms. Less than 10 percent of the homes had running water, bathroom, electricity, or telephones. Forty percent of the homes had radios. More than 50 percent of them had automobiles (71.6 percent) and took daily newspapers (56.3 percent), farm paper (75.2 percent), and home magazines (58.5 percent).

The sons and daughters of farmers enjoyed similar home conveniences. With the exception of the daily newspaper and phonograph, conveniences are found in a considerably larger percentage of the homes of owner families than of tenant families. None of the tenant families had bathroom, electricity, or telephone.

Nearly a third of the young folk (31.7 percent) borrowed and read library books. More girls (41.7 percent) read library books than boys (23.7 percent), but the average number of books read by those reading them was nearly the same.

## EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL SITUATIONS

### Educational Status of Young People in School

Of 215 young people in school, 92 percent were in high school, most of whom were juniors and seniors. Only 3 percent of the young people in school were in the grammar grades. Ninety-one percent of the high-school pupils

Table 2.--Home conditions of the 638 young people in the study

Item	Living on farms operated by head of family as		Others	Total
	Owner	Tenant		
Number of records .....	389	155	94	638
Percentage of homes with:				
Running water .....	6.4	3.2	15.9	7.0
Bathroom .....	5.7	-	13.8	5.0
Electricity .....	6.4	-	24.5	7.5
Telephone .....	4.4	-	3.2	3.1
Radio .....	44.2	22.6	54.3	40.2
Piano .....	25.4	11.6	28.7	22.6
Organ .....	18.5	12.9	17.0	16.9
Phonograph .....	35.7	35.5	26.6	34.3
Daily newspaper .....	61.7	60.6	59.6	56.3
Weekly newspaper .....	50.1	38.7	36.2	45.3
Farm paper .....	80.5	70.9	60.6	75.2
Home magazine .....	65.3	41.9	57.4	58.5
Automobile .....	78.4	57.4	67.0	71.6
Percentage of young people who have:				
Own bedroom .....	28.3	23.9	27.7	27.1
Borrowed and read library books .....	35.5	23.2	29.8	31.7

planned to complete high school. Twenty-one percent of the in-school group had schooling planned beyond high school. In addition, 44 percent indicated that they desired schooling beyond high school, although at the time it was not definitely planned.

#### Educational Status of Out-of-School Group

Two-thirds (67.6 percent) of the out-of-school young people had attended high school (table 3). One in twelve (8.1 percent) had schooling more advanced than high school. In South Carolina, the rural schools operate under the consolidated-school law with busses to transport students from small communities to the high-school centers. In the out-of-school group 3 out of 8 (37.7 percent) finished high school. Tenant out-of-school young people had completed less schooling than sons and daughters of farm owners. Forty-four percent of the sons and daughters of owners finished high school while only 17 percent of the sons and daughters of tenants had finished.

Three percent of the out-of-school group had schooling definitely planned beyond high school, while 22 percent of them indicated that they desired further schooling beyond high school.

Table 3.--Schooling completed by out-of-school, unmarried youth 16-25 years of age

Item	Young men	Young women	Total
Number of records .....	265	158	423
Percentage who have completed:			
Schooling more advanced than high school .....	4.9	13.9	8.1
Four years of high school .....	20.8	43.7	29.6
One to 3 years of high school .....	34.5	22.2	29.9
Seven grades of elementary school .....	15.9	10.1	13.7
Six grades or less of elementary school	23.9	10.1	18.7

Considering all young people living on farms operated by the head of the family, sons and daughters of farm owners attended school longer than sons and daughters of tenants. There were 82 percent of the former who had been in high school, compared with 65 percent of the latter.

#### Vocational Courses

One-third (34.4 percent) of the in-school young men and almost one-fourth (23.0 percent) of the out-of-school young men interviewed had studied agriculture. There was little difference in the average time (1.7 and 1.8 years respectively) that the in-school and the out-of-school groups had studied this subject.

Home economics was somewhat more popular for 38 percent of the young women had studied this subject for an average of 1.8 years. A larger percentage of the in-school group (42.4 percent) of young women had studied home economics than of the out-of-school group (34.8 percent).

Only 16 young men and 17 young women had studied commercial courses. Sixteen young men and one young woman had taken courses in industrial shop. Agriculture, home economics, and commercial and shop courses were not available to all the young people in all the areas studied.

#### Occupational Situation of the Young Men

Of the 265 out-of-school young men who were interviewed, 239 lived on farms operated by the family. Fifty-four of them had 100 or more days of employment away from home. A general farm-management appraisal indicated that of the other 185 who depended upon the home farm for the major part of their employment 10 were farm operators; 54 were replacing hired men and were profitably employed most of the year; 86 were replacing seasonal farm workers

and were profitably employed for from 1 to 6 months; and 35 were on farms where the father could have done all the labor without extra help.

### Occupational Preference of Young Men

To the question, "Have you definitely decided upon your lifework?", "Yes" was the answer of 20 percent of the in-school and 45 percent of the out-of-school young men. Nearly two-fifths (38.6 percent) of all young men interviewed indicated that they had decided on their vocation. Regardless of whether or not the young person being interviewed had definitely decided upon a lifework, he was asked to give his "first choice."

Farming was the "first choice" for 29 percent of the in-school group and 56 percent of the out-of-school young men (table 4). The professions were somewhat more popular with those in school, as 24 percent of the occupations given "first choice" were professional in nature. Only 7 percent of the young men out of school expected to enter professional careers.

Table 4 gives the occupational data for all the young men, including the in- and out-of-school farm and nonfarm groups in this study.

Table 4.--Occupational situations and preferences - young men

Type of occupation	Out of school		In school
	Occupation during last year	Occupational preference	Occupational preference
Number of records .....	265	265	90
Percentage indicating:			
Farmer .....	73.9	56.2	29.0
Professional agriculture .....	-	0.7	3.3
Technical engineer .....	-	1.5	10.0
Teacher or coach .....	0.8	1.1	2.2
Other professional .....	0.4	3.8	8.9
Proprietor, manager, and official	2.2	5.7	4.4
Salesman (clerk in store) .....	2.6	5.7	2.2
Other clerk or kindred worker ...	0.8	1.9	5.6
Aviator .....	-	1.1	3.3
Mechanic .....	0.8	5.7	17.8
Other skilled laborer .....	0.8	2.3	2.2
Semiskilled laborer .....	6.4	3.8	7.8
Unskilled laborer .....	8.7	9.4	1.1
No occupation during last year ..	2.6	xx	xx
No choice .....	xx	1.1	2.2

Occupational Situation of the Young Women

Eighteen of the 158 young women out of school had been employed away from home for 100 days or more during the past year, 9 had been employed from 50 to 99 days, 30 had employment for less than 50 days, and 101 had no gainful employment away from home.

The types of regular employment (100 days or more) reported were: Teachers, 10; sales clerk, 4; housework, 2; waitress, 1; and farm laborer, 1 (table 5).

Table 5.--Occupational situations and preferences - young women

Type of occupation	Out of school		In school
	Occupation during last year	Occupational preference	Occupational preference
Number of records .....	158	158	125
Percentage indicating:			
Homemaker or houseworker .....	89.9	50.7	13.6
Farmer .....	0.6	2.5	-
Nurse .....	-	10.8	26.4
Teacher .....	6.3	8.9	11.2
Other professional .....	-	0.6	2.4
Stenographer or office worker ...	-	15.8	27.2
Saleswoman (clerk in store) .....	2.6	8.2	4.8
Other clerk or kindred worker ...	-	0.6	1.6
Beautician .....	-	1.3	8.8
Other semiskilled laborer .....	-	-	0.8
Unskilled laborer .....	0.6	0.6	2.4
No choice .....	xx	-	0.8

Occupational Preference of the Young Women

There were 52 percent of the in-school and 39 percent of the out-of-school young women who said that they had definitely decided upon the life-work which they would like to follow. All but one of those who had not definitely decided indicated a "first choice."

There were 14 percent of the in-school and 51 percent of the out-of-school group of young women who gave "homemaker" as first choice as a life work, or 35 percent of all the young women interviewed.

Two-fifths (40.0 percent) of the young women in school preferred to enter professional work, including more than a fourth (26.4 percent) who wanted to be nurses. In the out-of-school group only 20 percent expressed preference for professional work, including 11 percent wanting to be nurses.

One out of six of the out-of-school young women and 1 out of 4 of the in-school group preferred stenographic or office work.

## ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL YOUTH

### Money Income of Young People

There was a wide variation in the amount of income received by different individuals of the same age and sex (table 6 and 7). This variation had little relationship to the school status of the individual. The median<sup>/6</sup> income for the in-school groups was approximately 10 percent less than for the out-of-school groups of the same age and sex.

The median income showed a steady annual increase of approximately 25 percent for young men and 15 percent for young women as they grow older.

The median income of the young men was more than 3 times as much as the income of the young women. Four percent of the young women and 18 percent of the young men had incomes of \$300 or more. Nearly half (44.2 percent) of the young women and 16 percent of the young men had incomes of less than \$25.

### Source of Money Income

Allowance from parents, irregular gifts, spending money, etc., was the highest single source of income for most of the young women in school (86.9 percent) and the young women out of school (58.5 percent) (fig. 3), and for 45 percent of the young men in school during the past year. This source of income for 32 percent of the young men out of school was exceeded only by 40 percent of them whose major earnings were away from home.

Nearly 3 in 5 of the young women out of school and 6 in 7 of the young women in school were dependent upon parents for a major portion of their income. Nine out of twenty of the young men in school and more than 3 out of 10 of the young men out of school were dependent upon this source.

---

<sup>/6</sup> In measures of cash income, the median is a better measure of central tendency than the average (arithmetic mean). A few relatively high incomes result in an arithmetic mean which is higher than 72 percent of all the cases. The median is the middle case. Fifty percent of the individuals have incomes higher than the median, and 50 percent have incomes that are lower.

Table 6.--Total money income of young men

Income	Number of cases by age groups					Total	
	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	Total	Per-centage
0 - \$24 .....	33	16	4	4	-	57	16.1
\$25 - \$49 .....	31	18	8	1	-	58	16.3
\$50 - \$99 .....	30	28	9	6	1	74	20.8
\$100 - \$149 .....	10	16	6	5	9	46	13.0
\$150 - \$199 .....	4	8	7	10	1	30	8.5
\$200 - \$299 .....	3	7	6	4	6	26	7.3
\$300 - \$399 .....	1	4	6	7	2	20	5.6
\$400 - \$499 .....	-	2	2	6	1	11	3.1
\$500 - \$749 .....	-	3	6	7	5	21	5.9
\$750 - \$999 .....	-	1	1	4	3	9	2.5
\$1,000 or more ...	-	-	-	2	1	3	0.9
Total .....	112	103	55	56	29	355	100.0
Average income ..	\$58	\$122	\$205	\$335	\$364	\$168	xx
Median income ...	\$37	\$78	\$150	\$238	\$247	\$85	xx

Table 7.--Total money income of young women

Income	Number of cases by age groups					Total	
	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	Total	Per-centage
0 - \$24 .....	65	34	17	7	2	125	44.2
\$25 - \$49 .....	38	19	10	7	3	77	27.2
\$50 - \$99 .....	14	10	12	4	4	44	15.5
\$100 - \$149 .....	3	6	1	2	1	13	4.6
\$150 - \$199 .....	1	2	3	1	-	7	2.5
\$200 - \$299 .....	-	1	1	1	2	5	1.8
\$300 - \$399 .....	1	-	1	2	-	4	1.4
\$400 - \$499 .....	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.3
\$500 - \$749 .....	-	-	2	1	4	7	2.5
\$750 - \$999 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total .....	122	73	47	25	16	283	100.0
Average income ..	\$30	\$48	\$76	\$98	\$222	\$59	xx
Median income ...	\$22	\$25	\$36	\$42	\$60	\$25	xx

A higher percentage of young men both in and out of school received income from wages or a share of the business than did the young women in these groups (table 8). A third (33.3 percent) of the young men in school and of the young men out of school (34.3 percent) received money from this source; 6 percent of the young women in school and 15 percent of the young women out of school received wages or share in farm business.

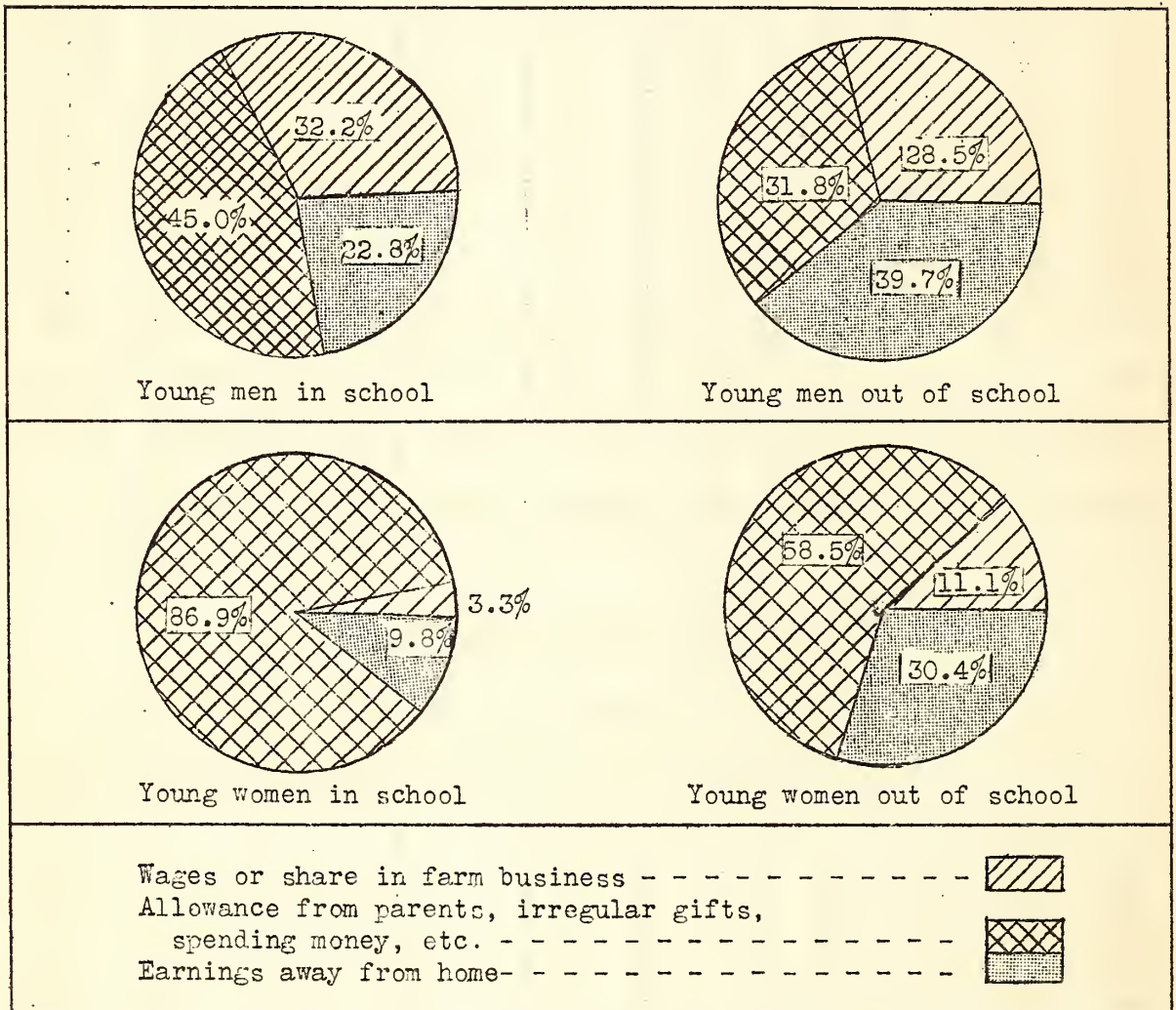


Figure 3.--Percentage of young people who received the major portion of their income from the source indicated.

More than half of the young men out of school (57.4 percent) received income from earnings away from home. Three in eight of the young women out of school (36.7 percent) secured income from this source. Two-fifths (40.0 percent) of the young men in school and only 18 percent of the young women in school secured income from earnings away from home.

Of the 265 young men out of school, 152 had received some income from employment away from home. Seven had been employed as farm laborer for year-round work (table 9). Six worked the year round at filling stations and four

Table 8.--Relation of source of money income to amount received

Source of income	Young men		Young women		Total
	In school	Out of school	In school	Out of school	
Number of records .....	90	265	125	158	638
Wages or share in business at home:					
Percentage reporting ....	33.3	34.3	6.4	14.6	23.8
Median amount .....	\$78	\$100	\$12	\$35	\$80
Employment away from home:					
Percentage reporting ....	40.0	57.4	17.6	36.7	42.0
Median amount .....	\$28	\$117	\$12	\$46	\$65
Spending money, gifts, and allowances from parents or others:					
Percentage reporting ....	74.4	52.1	92.0	78.5	69.6
Median amount .....	\$20	\$20	\$15	\$20	\$20

four taught school. Ten young men had attended a C.C.C. camp and the remaining 125 young men out of school worked at jobs whose usual duration was less than 6 months. These jobs included the following: Seasonal farm work, store clerk, A.A.A., carpenter, factory and millwork, trucking and hauling, and common labor such as road, logging, and relief work.

Seasonal farm work was reported by 1 in 7 (14.4 percent) of the young men in school; 12 percent clerked in a store for a short period, while 9 percent of them did a small amount of N.Y.A. work.

Of the 158 young women out of school, 11 were teachers; 6 did N.Y.A. work; 13 clerked in a store; and 18 did seasonal farm work.

The young women in school had less work than the out-of-school group.

#### Income Other Than Cash

In addition to their cash income, almost all the young people in school (98.6 percent) received food and shelter. Most of those out of school received food and shelter (86.3 percent) in addition to their money income. Clothing and use of the family car were additional kinds of noncash income received by many of those interviewed (table 10).

Table 9.--Outside employment of rural young people

Type of work	Number employed	Usual employment situation/1			
Young men out of school-- 265 records:					
Laborer (includes road work, logging work, relief project, etc.) .....	37	40	days	@ \$ 1.00	a day.
Seasonal farm work .....	26	14	days	@ .93	a day.
Store clerk .....	16	62	days	@ 1.50	a day.
A.A.A. work .....	7	32	days	@ 2.00	a day.
Carpenter work .....	7	65	days	@ 1.76	a day.
N.Y.A. ....	3	64	days	@ 1.50	a day.
Factory and mill work .....	23	5 1/5	months	@ 48.00	a month.
Trucking and hauling .....	13	4	months	@ 41.75	a month.
C.C.C. ....	10	6	months	@ 35.75	a month.
Year-round farm work .....	7	10	months	@ 12.50	a month.
Filling station .....	6	12	months	@ 42.00	a month.
Teaching .....	4	9	months	@ 87.60	a month.
Young men in school-- 90 records:					
Seasonal farm work .....	13	12	days	@ 1.00	a day.
Store clerk .....	11	20	days	@ 1.14	a day.
N.Y.A. ....	8	8	days	@ 2.25	a day.
Young women out of school-- 158 records:					
Seasonal farm work .....	18	16	days	@ .78	a day.
Store clerk .....	13	30	days	@ 1.56	a day.
N.Y.A. ....	6	69	days	@ 1.58	a day.
Teaching .....	11	8	months	@ 75.00	a month.
Young women in school-- 125 records:					
Seasonal farm work .....	5	5	days	@ .73	a day.
Store clerk .....	4	19	days	@ 1.23	a day.
N.Y.A. ....	6	12	days	@ 2.10	a day.

<sup>1</sup> Median period of time and wage for type of work reported.

Table 10.--Income other than cash

Item	Young men			Young women			Total
	16-17 years	18-20 years	21-25 years	16-17 years	18-20 years	21-25 years	
Number of records .....	112	137	106	122	100	61	638
Percentage receiving clothing .....	78.6	52.6	18.9	85.2	73.0	59.0	61.6
Percentage having use of family auto .....	50.9	44.5	19.8	34.4	39.0	27.9	37.1

Some of the cash and noncash income received by the young people from their families was partly repaid by money that the young people contributed to the family living expenses. One in eleven of the young people (8.6 percent) interviewed reported that they had contributed to the family. The median amount used for this purpose was \$100.

#### Savings and Property

Many of the young people had saved some money or acquired property. Almost a fifth (18.3 percent) had life insurance, 9 percent had savings accounts, 10 percent owned automobiles, 15 percent owned livestock, and 11 percent reported other property (table 11). Most of the automobiles and livestock were owned by the young men. Fewer of the young women than of the young men reported life insurance and savings accounts. There were 52 percent of the young men and 67 percent of the young women who reported no savings or property.

Table 11.--Savings and property

Item	Young men			Young women			Total
	16-17 years	18-20 years	21-25 years	16-17 years	18-20 years	21-25 years	
Number of records .....	112	137	106	122	100	61	638
Percentage having:							
Life insurance .....	18.8	19.0	27.4	9.8	17.0	19.7	18.3
Savings account .....	6.2	8.8	17.9	4.9	6.0	8.2	8.6
Percentage owning:							
Auto .....	1.8	12.4	37.7	0.8	1.0	1.6	9.7
Livestock .....	20.5	20.4	18.9	8.2	5.0	11.5	14.6
Other property .....	2.7	8.0	15.1	10.6	17.0	13.1	10.6

## SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF RURAL YOUTH

More than four-fifths (82.3 percent) of the young men and women interviewed were members of the church (table 12). Nearly the same percentage (84.2 percent) were members of Sunday school. One out of three (33.5 percent) belonged to the young people's organization of the church. A third (34.4 percent) of the young men in school and one-fifth (20.8 percent) of the young women in school belonged to athletic teams.

Most of the young people (92.6 percent) interviewed belonged to some kind of organization. However, only 2 out of 5 (40.9 percent) belonged to organizations other than the church (fig. 4). These memberships were held largely by those in school, 79 percent of whom were members of an organization other than the church organizations, compared with only 22 percent of the out-of-school group. Seven-eighths (87.4 percent) of the organization affiliations of the out-of-school young people were with the church, Sunday school, and young people's organizations of the church. The only other organizations in which more than 2 percent of the out-of-school group held membership were: 4-H Clubs, 7 percent; and other extension organizations, 12 percent.

The in-school young people had about the same church affiliations as those out of school except that slightly more of them belonged to Sunday school and the young people's organizations. Outside of the church organizations, they held more than 2 times as many memberships as did the out-of-school young people. Twenty-six percent of the in-school group were members of athletic teams; 18 percent of Future Farmers of America, or a high-school home-economics clubs; 5 percent of musical organizations; 25 percent of other school clubs (such as dramatic, literary, French clubs); 39 percent of a 4-H Club; 6 percent of other extension organizations; and 4 percent were members of the Grange.

Slightly more than half (51.1 percent) of the young people interviewed were present or former 4-H Club members. More than 1 in 6 (17.9 percent) of all young people studied were present 4-H members, the majority of whom were in school. A third (33.2 percent) of the young people were former club members.

### Leadership in Organizations

More than a third (34.8 percent) of the young people interviewed had leadership experience as officers or leaders in an organization. Two hundred and twenty-two young people had held 363 offices in various organizations. The children of farm owners had more leadership experience than the sons and daughters of farm tenants. Thirty-nine percent of the owners' children reported holding an office or position of leadership in an organization while 23 percent of the tenants' children reported leadership experience.

One in eleven young people (9.1 percent) had held offices in 4-H clubs, 16 percent in Sunday school, 15 percent in young people's organizations of the church, 4 percent in the church, 3 percent in F.F.A. or home-economics clubs, and 3 percent in school athletic teams.

Table 12.--Present membership in organizations

Item	Young men				Young women			
	In school	Out of school		Total	In school	Out of school		Total
		16-20	21-25			16-20	21-25	
Number of records .....	90	160	105	355	125	99	59	283
Percentage belonging to:								
Church .....	77.8	71.9	81.0	76.0	86.4	91.9	94.9	90.1
Sunday school .....	92.2	73.8	76.2	79.2	92.0	86.9	93.2	90.4
Young people's organization of the church .....	35.6	30.0	16.2	27.3	40.8	45.4	35.6	41.3
4-H club .....	31.1	8.1	5.7	13.2	44.8	8.1	5.1	23.7
Other extension .....	7.8	9.4	4.8	7.6	5.6	19.2	23.7	14.1
F.F.A. or home-economics club .....	40.0	1.2	1.0	11.0	2.4	1.0	-	1.4
Musical club .....	3.3	-	-	0.8	5.6	1.0	-	2.8
School athletic team(s) .....	34.4	0.6	3.8	10.1	20.8	5.0	-	11.0
Other school club .....	15.6	0.6	-	4.2	32.0	1.0	1.7	14.8
Grange .....	6.7	1.9	1.0	2.8	2.4	1.0	5.1	2.7
Other organizations .....	11.1	2.5	3.8	5.1	0.8	-	1.7	0.7
Any organization .....	95.6	85.0	91.4	89.6	96.8	94.9	98.3	96.5
Any organization other than church.	76.7	20.6	14.3	33.0	80.0	26.3	30.5	50.9
Percentage ever 4-H club members (present or former) .....	58.9	48.1	31.4	45.9	65.6	53.5	47.4	57.6
								51.1

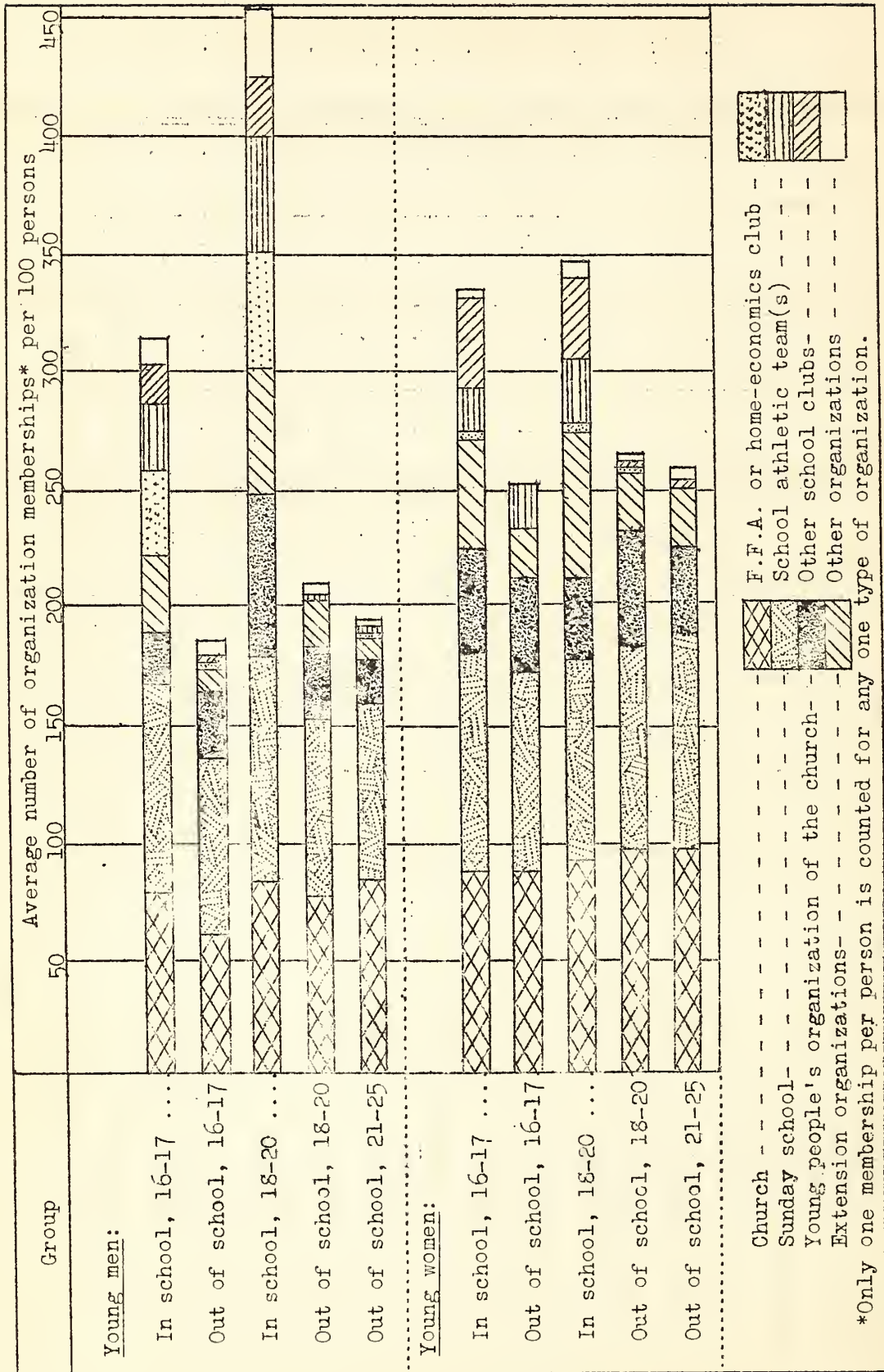


Figure 4.--Organization membership of rural young people.

### Attendance at Social Activities

Of a wide variety of activities, the three which drew the young people most frequently were the church and its organizations, the movies, and swimming with others (table 13). Typical young persons participated in each of these from 2 to 3 times per month. In fact, the average young person went to church  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times and to Sunday school 3 times per month.

Nearly as high a percentage of the young people interviewed attended picnics as went swimming with others, but less than half as often. Nearly three-fourths of them (72.6 percent) attended other parties but they attended on an average of less than three times per year. The average young person interviewed attended from 4 to 7 of the following activities each year: Athletic contests, picnics, and church parties and suppers. He attended one fair per year and took five trips of more than 50 miles, each of which averaged nearly 2 (1.9) days.

The average total participation of all young men was 128 events per year as compared with 135 for the young women. This difference is due to the fact that young women in general attend the church and its organization functions more often than the young men.

The in-school groups of young people attended an average of 150 social events during the year as compared with an average of 121 events for the out-of-school groups.

The young people in school attended on an average more than six times as many organization meetings (church and its organizations excepted) than the young people out of school. They were also more frequent in their attendance at church, Sunday school, movies, camps, and fairs.

Most of the young people interviewed (95.9 percent) participated in some phase of social activity.

### PROBLEMS OF RURAL YOUNG PEOPLE

To determine what problems young people considered important in their own lives, each person interviewed was given a list of 15 problems with 5 subheadings under the problem, "Earning additional money." He was asked to check each problem in the one of three columns headed "Of great importance," "Of some importance," and "Of little importance" which best applied to his own personal situation.

"Earning additional money" was of great importance to the large number and "Poor health" to the fewest (fig. 5). The other 13 problems came in between these two. Seven problems in addition to "Earning additional money" were checked as of great importance by more than 23 percent of the 638 young people interviewed. "Earning additional money" was of great importance to 69 percent; "Getting started in a vocation" to 50 percent; "Getting more education" to 38 percent; "Developing a more attractive personality" to 28 percent;

Table 13.--Attendance at social activities

Item	Young men		Young women		Total
	In school	Out of school	In school	Out of school	
Number of records .....	90	265	125	158	638
Church:					
Percentage attending .....	93.3	77.7	95.2	98.1	88.4
Average number of times .....	27.9	30.3	31.8	28.5	29.8
Sunday school:					
Percentage attending .....	93.3	81.5	94.4	91.8	88.2
Average number of times .....	37.7	33.3	37.8	38.8	36.5
Young people's organization of the church:					
Percentage attending .....	57.8	27.2	42.4	42.4	35.4
Average number of times .....	35.0	33.1	33.0	36.0	34.2
All other organization meetings:					
Percentage attending .....	74.4	18.1	72.0	28.5	39.2
Average number of times .....	23.1	10.4	19.3	10.1	17.0
Athletic contests:					
Percentage attending .....	67.8	44.2	55.2	42.4	49.2
Average number of times .....	9.2	9.4	6.9	6.6	8.2
Swimming with others:					
Percentage participating .....	84.4	71.3	63.2	47.5	65.7
Average number of times .....	23.1	23.2	20.0	18.7	21.8
Movies and theater:					
Percentage attending .....	92.2	87.9	90.4	79.7	87.0
Average number of times .....	24.6	22.1	21.9	21.1	22.2
Church parties, suppers, etc:					
Percentage attending .....	63.3	55.5	60.0	64.6	59.7
Average number of times .....	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.8	5.8
Other parties:					
Percentage attending .....	80.0	69.0	79.2	69.0	72.6
Average number of times .....	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.7
Picnics:					
Percentage attending .....	68.9	57.3	71.2	72.8	65.5
Average number of times .....	12.1	11.4	9.2	8.7	10.3
Square dances:					
Percentage attending .....	22.2	39.6	24.0	36.7	33.4
Average number of times .....	3.4	6.2	3.0	4.6	5.1
Social dances:					
Percentage attending .....	14.4	17.7	12.8	14.6	15.5
Average number of times .....	6.5	6.7	4.9	6.8	6.4
Camps:					
Percentage attending .....	36.7	9.8	9.6	12.0	14.1
Average number of times .....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Total social participation:					
Percentage reporting .....	95.6	94.0	98.4	97.5	95.9
Average number of events .....	164.5	125.6	147.3	130.2	136.6

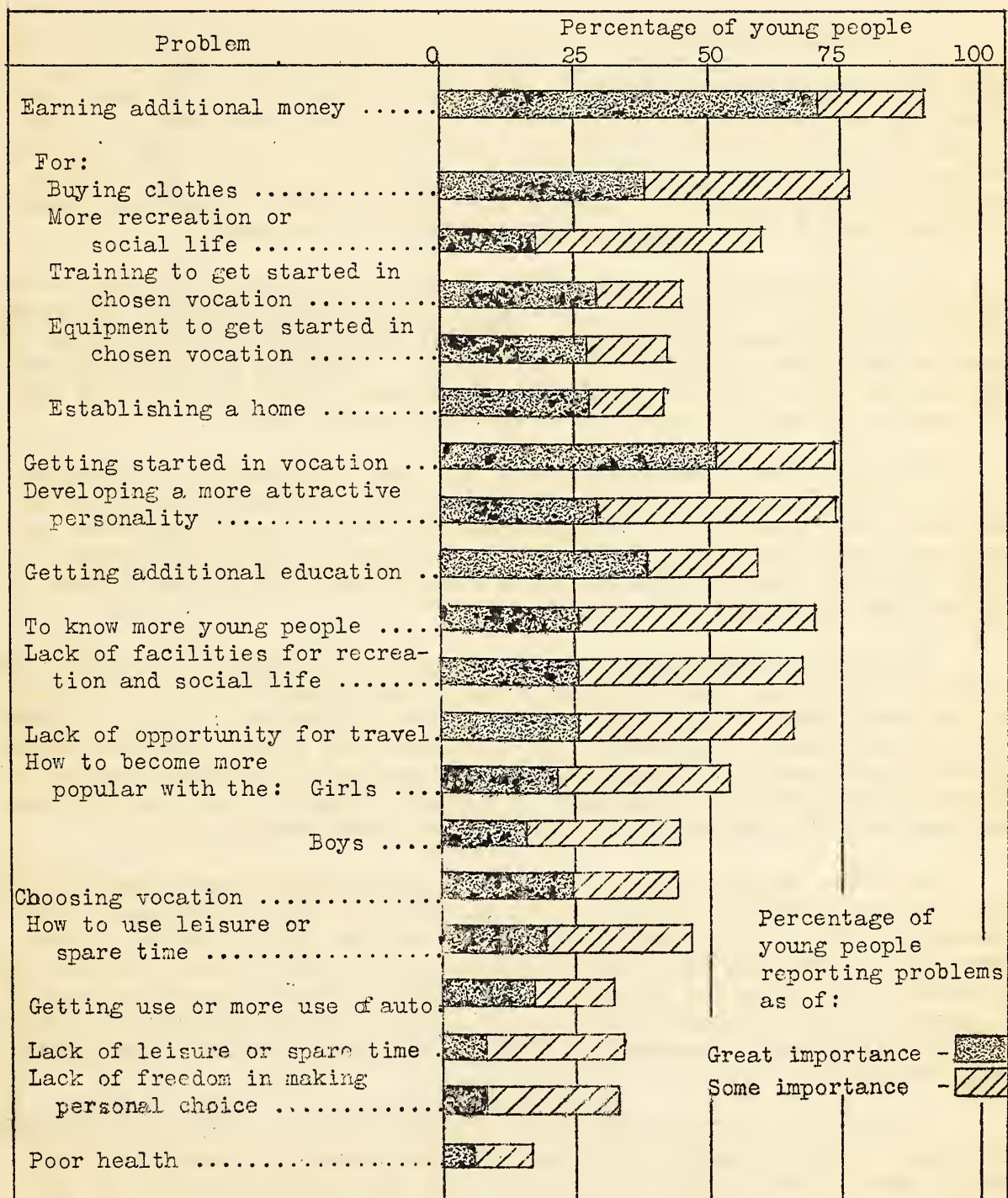


Figure 5.--Problems of rural young people.

"To know more young people," "Lack of facilities for recreation and social life," and "Lack of opportunity to travel" to 25 percent each; and "Choosing a vocation" to 24 percent.

To compare the problems of the various groups of young people, it is necessary to analyze the "problem situation" of each group. To do this, each check in the "Of great importance" column was evaluated as 2 and each check in the "Of some importance" column as 1. These values were added for each problem and for each group of young people. The total for a group of young people is referred to as the "problem situation" and in table 14 is represented by 100. The numerical value given to each problem indicated its relative importance in the total "problem situation" of the group.

The differences between young men and young women and the differences between the in-school and the out-of-school groups are not great. The problems of the 16-17-year-olds are only slightly different from the problems of those who are older. The reason for this may be that the problems that are most serious with the young people are, in general, life problems that are not peculiar to any particular age group or economic level.

"How to become more popular with the girls" and "Getting started in chosen vocation" were more important in the problem situation of the young men than of the young women. The problems that were of more importance to the young women than to the young men were: "Lack of freedom in making personal choices," "Lack of opportunity to travel," and "How to become more popular with the boys."

"Choosing vocation" was more important to the young men in school than to the other groups. The following problems were more serious to the young men and young women out of school than to those in school: "Getting started in vocation," "Lack of facilities for recreation and social life" and "Earning additional money." "Getting additional education," "Lack of freedom in making personal choices," and "Lack of leisure or spare time" were problems more serious with the in-school than with the out-of-school groups.

As other studies had also shown that earning additional money was the most important problem of rural youth, in making up the questionnaire five subheadings were used to determine why this problem rated so high. These data further emphasize the greater interest on the part of the in-school group in getting more education to start in a vocation. The out-of-school group is naturally more interested than the in-school group in earning more money to purchase equipment necessary to start in a vocation and for establishing their own home.

To earn additional money to buy clothes, for more recreation or social life, and to get the training necessary to get started in chosen vocation were of greater importance to the young women than the young men. On the other hand, a larger percentage of young men considered earning additional money to buy equipment to get started in chosen vocation and to establish a home of greater importance than did the young women.

Table 14.--Influence of sex and school status upon relative importance of the various problems

Problem	Percentage which each problem represents in the "problem situation" of				
	Young men		Young women		Total
	In school	Out of school	In school	Out of school	
Number of records .....	90	265	125	158	638
Earning additional money .....	12.5	14.6	12.8	13.1	13.5
Getting started in vocation .....	9.1	12.4	9.1	9.6	10.5
Developing a more attractive personality	7.6	9.0	8.4	9.0	8.7
Getting additional education .....	10.6	6.8	10.4	7.2	8.2
To know more young people .....	8.5	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.1
Lack of facilities for recreation and social life .....	6.9	8.4	6.8	8.6	7.9
Lack of opportunity to travel .....	6.7	7.4	7.7	8.7	7.7
How to become more popular with the:					
Girls .....	7.5	7.3	5.6	4.3	6.3
Boys .....	5.6	3.9	5.6	6.0	5.0
Choosing vocation .....	6.9	5.6	4.7	6.0	5.7
How to use leisure or spare time .....	5.7	5.1	4.2	7.3	5.6
Getting use or more use of auto .....	4.0	3.5	5.2	4.3	4.1
Lack of leisure or spare time .....	4.1	3.7	4.2	2.4	3.5
Lack of freedom in making personal choice .....	3.3	2.6	5.4	3.1	3.4
Poor health .....	1.0	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.8
Total "problem situation" .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## ORGANIZATION INTERESTS

### Young People Want to Join an Organization

To the question, "Would you be interested in joining with others of similar age in forming a group to consider matters of common interest?", most of the young people interviewed answered, "Yes." The percentage by groups answering in the affirmative was:

Young women out of school - 98.7  
 Young women in school - - - 98.4  
 Young men out of school - - 96.6  
 Young men in school - - - - 96.7

Further questions were asked those interested in joining an organization to determine the kind of group and type of program preferred.

Seven percent expressed a preference for a group including only their own sex while 93 percent preferred a mixed group including both young men and young women. A few (3.1 percent) preferred having the organization meet at the county seat. About a third (32.6 percent) preferred having the group meet at the high-school center, while 64 percent of them preferred meeting at the local community center.

With reference to frequency of meeting, 19 percent preferred meeting every week, 57 percent every second week, and 24 percent once a month. When asked the question, "Do you prefer an organization meeting year round, in the winter only, or in the summer only?", 9 in 10 (88.7 percent) answered, "Year round." In regard to the best size for such a group, one-fifth (19.6 percent) preferred a small group (5-25 members), three-fifths (58.7 percent) preferred a medium-sized group (26-50 members), and one-fifth (21.7 percent) preferred a large group (more than 50 members).

Each person interested in joining a group to consider matters of common interest was given a list of 17 discussion and demonstration topics and a list of 10 group activities that might be included in the program. He was then asked to place a check after each one that he would like to have included in the program. In general, 8 to 15 topics and activities were checked by each person. He was then asked to re-examine the topics he had checked and put a double check after the two or three that would be most interesting to him (figs. 6, 7, and 8).

#### Program Interests of Young Men

The vocational topics were of greater interest to the young men than to the young women. "Choosing a vocation" was of particular interest to the young men in school. "Getting started in farming" was one of the two topics which were of greatest interest to young men out of school. The young men out of school indicated greater interest in all of the agricultural topics, except agricultural engineering, than the young men in school. Both in- and out-of-school young men indicated considerable interest in the home-economics topics.

Among the general topics listed as possible subjects for discussion or demonstration, "Getting along with people" and "Beautifying home grounds" were most interesting to the young men. Next in order were "Personality development," "Music appreciation," and "Choosing a mate."

The in-school group of young men were more interested in "Beautifying the home grounds" than were the out-of-school group. The out-of-school group was more interested than the in-school group in "Music appreciation" and "Choosing a mate."

"Parties," "Camps," and "Athletic teams" were the group activities that more than 60 percent of the young men wished to have included in the

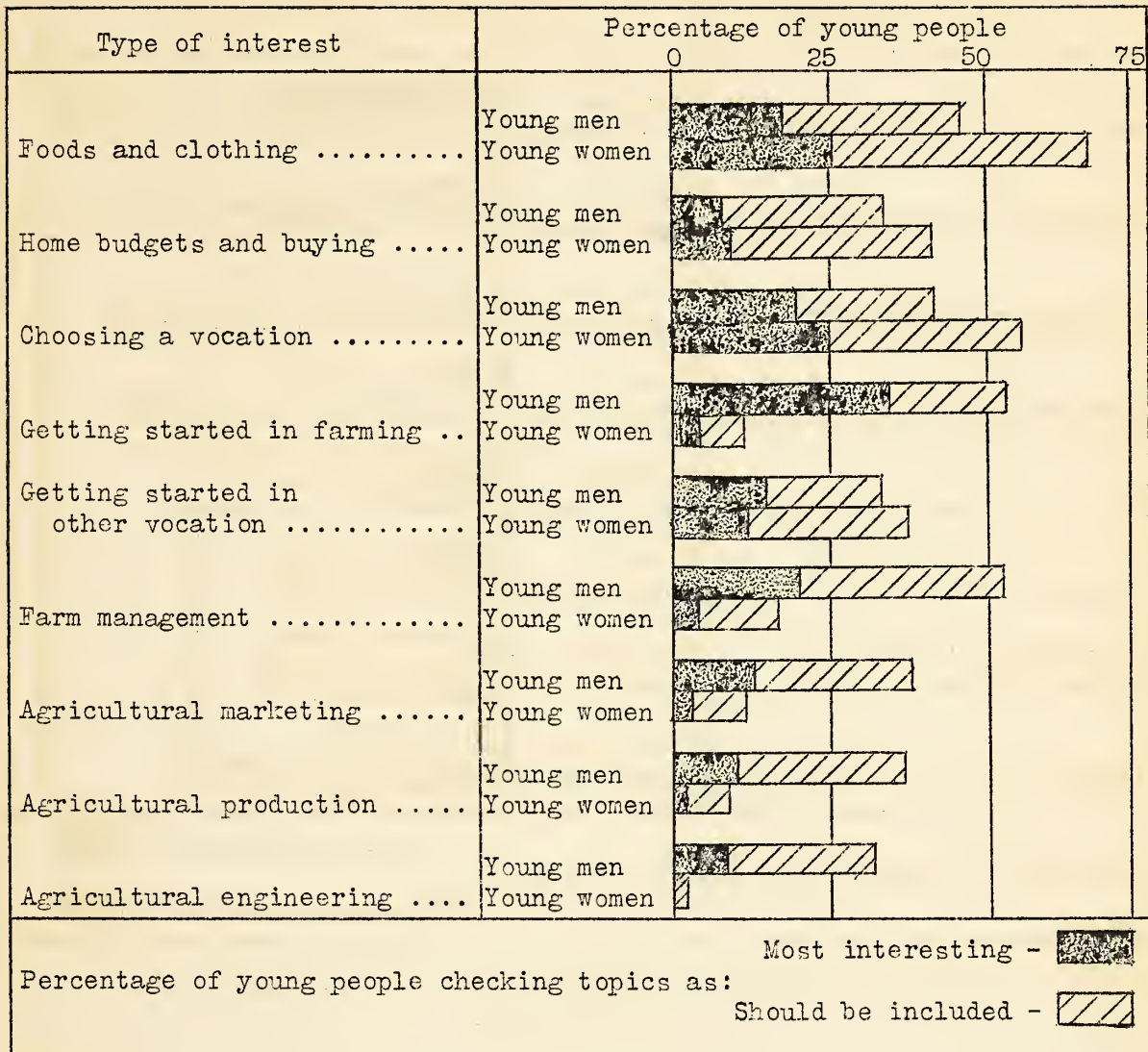


Figure 6.--Program preferences. Vocational topics for discussion or demonstration.

program of an organization. Next in order were "Group singing" and "Organized trips other than camps."

"Parties," "Athletic teams," and "Camps" were more favorite group activities of the in-school young men than of the out-of-school young men. On the contrary, a higher percentage of the out-of-school group preferred "Group singing," "Community service and improvement," and "Square dances."

#### Program Interests of Young Women

Two vocational topics, four general topics, and three group activity topics stood out as program interests for the young women interviewed in

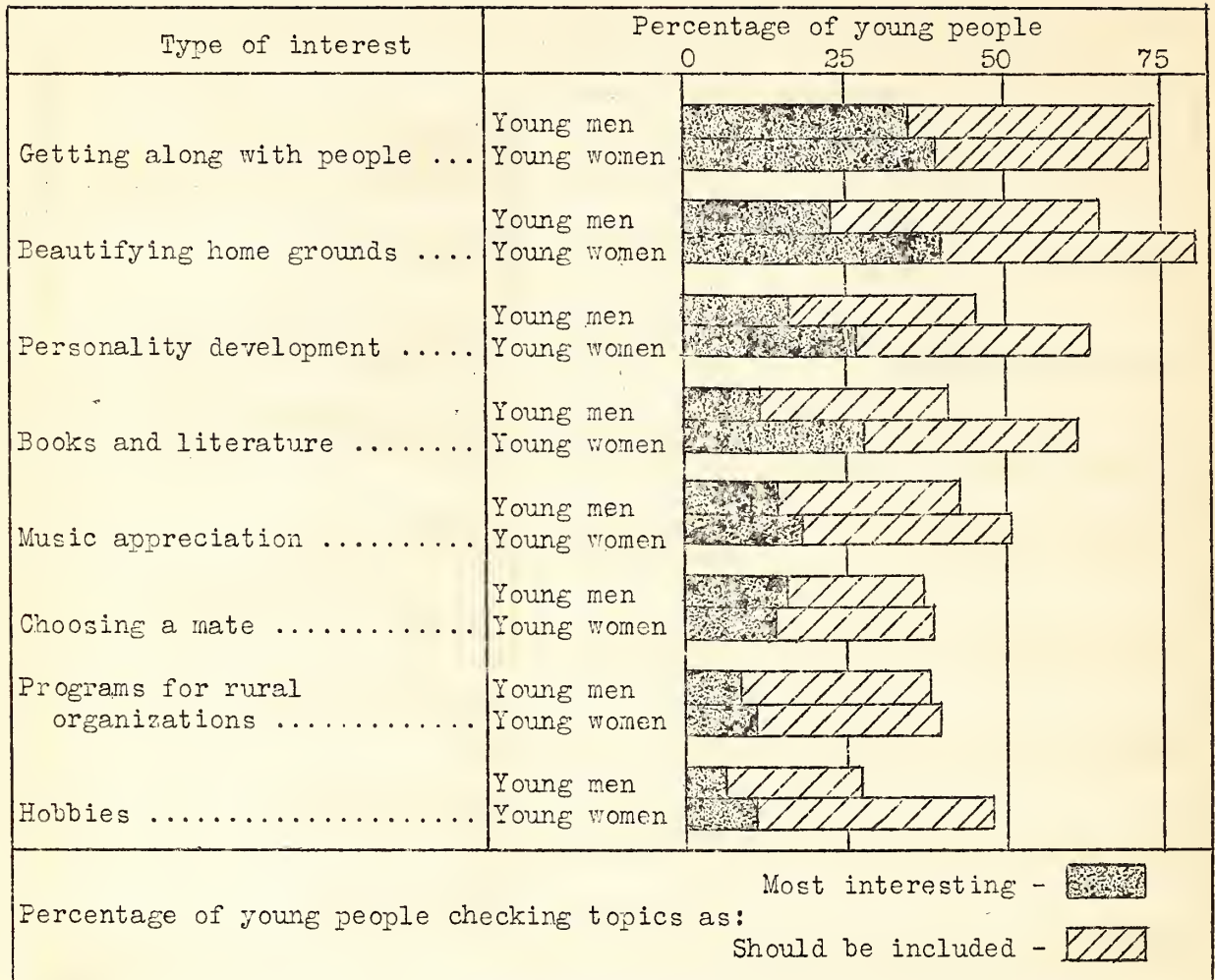


Figure 7.--Program preferences. General topics for discussion or demonstration.

this study. "Foods and clothing" and "Choosing a vocation" stood well above "Home budgeting and buying" and "Getting started in vocation other than farming," which came third and fourth respectively among the vocational topics. The in-school young women indicated considerably more interest in "Choosing a vocation" than did the out-of-school group.

"Beautifying the home grounds," "Getting along with people," "Personality development," and "Books and literature" stood out above the other general topics as program interests for the young women interviewed.

In the list of group activities, "Parties" led the list with "Group singing" and "Camps" coming second and third respectively. Both in- and out-of-school young women were particularly interested in these program activities.

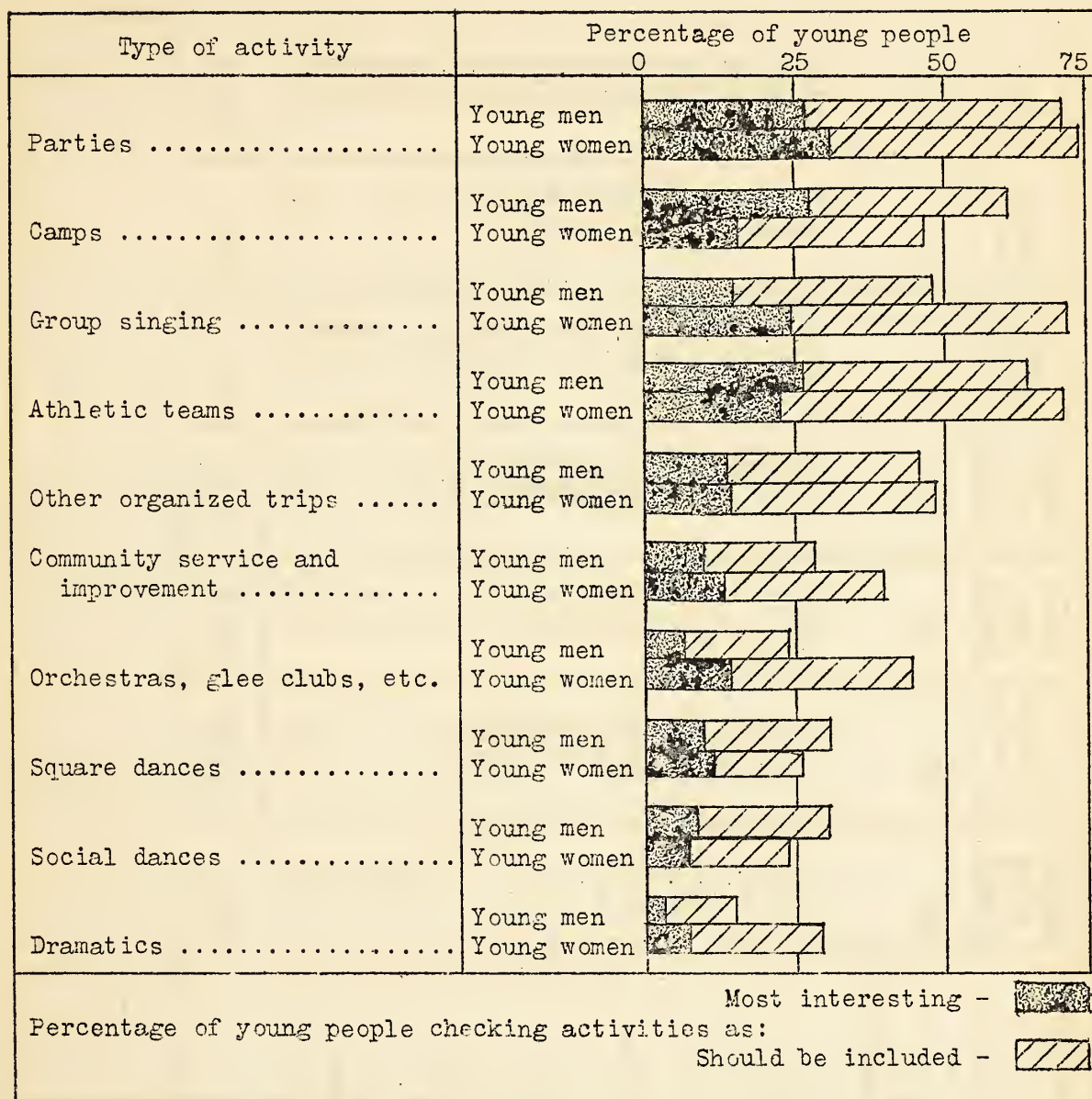


Figure 8.--Program preferences. Group activities.

#### WHAT DOES YOUR COMMUNITY NEED MOST?

To the question, "What does your community need most?", the young people of this study gave 17 typical answers (table 15). One-fourth (23.8 percent) thought rural electrification was most needed. Then came increased farm income (9.9 percent), more cooperation (9.1 percent), better roads (8.9 percent), home improvement (7.1 percent), and better schools (6.6 percent). From 4 to 6 percent listed: Community house, young people's organizations, church improvement, and more social activities. Only 1 in 20 (5.6 percent) said they did not know what their community needed most.

Table 15.--What does your community need most?

Item	Chester- field County	Colleton County	Green- wood County	Green- ville County	Marion County	Sumter County	Total
Number of records .....	107	120	90	89	131	101	638
Percentage of young people reporting:							
Electrification .....	28.0	17.5	28.9	56.2	4.6	18.8	23.8
Increased income .....	7.5	12.5	12.2	7.9	14.5	3.0	9.9
More cooperation .....	2.8	7.5	10.0	4.5	17.4	9.9	9.1
Better roads .....	13.2	14.2	6.7	4.5	6.1	7.9	8.9
Home improvement .....	13.1	5.8	1.2	-	10.7	8.9	7.1
Better schools .....	12.2	5.0	10.0	3.4	8.4	-	6.6
Young people's organizations .....	4.7	9.2	3.3	2.2	4.6	9.9	5.8
Community house .....	0.9	6.7	13.3	1.1	6.9	5.0	5.6
Church improvement .....	-	4.2	1.1	5.6	11.4	5.0	4.9
More social activities .....	0.9	3.3	1.1	4.5	6.1	12.8	4.9
Better leadership .....	3.7	3.3	1.1	4.5	-	5.9	3.0
Better drainage .....	-	5.0	-	-	0.8	-	1.1
Better marketing facilities .....	-	4.2	-	-	0.8	-	0.9
Soil improvement .....	1.9	-	-	3.4	-	-	0.8
More books (library) .....	0.9	-	-	-	-	4.0	0.8
Improved farm buildings .....	-	-	3.3	-	0.8	-	0.6
Improved methods of farming .....	0.9	-	-	-	2.3	-	0.6
Don't know .....	9.3	1.6	7.8	2.2	4.6	8.9	5.6
Totals .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the Marion area, where electricity was available, there was less interest in rural electrification than in the other areas. Recent educational work to establish rural electrification lines in the Greenville area probably accounts for the high percentage who felt that electricity was the most urgent community need.

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

To the question, "Would you be interested in joining with young people of similar age in forming a group to consider matters of common interest?", 97 percent of the 638 young people interviewed in this study answered in the affirmative. More than 9 out of 10 preferred having both young men and young women attend the meetings jointly.

Most of the young people preferred year-round meetings to winter or summer meetings. More than half preferred meeting every 2 weeks and three-fifths preferred meeting in medium-sized groups of 26 to 50 members rather than in smaller or larger groups. They felt that the community center was the most desirable place to meet, with the high-school center as a second choice. Less than 1 in 30 of the young people preferred meeting at the county seat, indicating a strong preference for community rather than county-wide meetings.

The most common personal problem was "Earning additional money" with "Getting started in a vocation" second. Next in order of importance in the "problem situation" were "Developing a more attractive personality," "Getting additional education," and "To know more young people."

The reasons for wanting additional money, in the order of importance as listed by the young people were: "To buy clothes," "For more recreation or social life," "For training necessary to get started in chosen vocation," "For equipment necessary to get started in chosen vocation," and "To establish a home."

The two most serious problems are economic and vocational. The problems in this field were further emphasized by the interest shown in having vocational topics included in the program of an organization. Farmer was the "first choice" vocation of 56 percent of the out-of-school young men and homemaker was the "first choice" of 51 percent of the out-of-school young women. These data indicate that agriculture, homemaking, and vocational guidance and placement should have an important place in any extension program for out-of-school youth.

A limiting factor, however, to these young people's entering farming as a vocation is the size of farms. The average farm has 104.9 acres with 50.9 acres under cultivation and will not adequately support more than one family. Since the average age of the head of the family is only 51.4 years he, in general, would not consider retiring from the farm in favor of the son.

It is likely that some young men will change their preference for farming to some other vocation as they grow older. Should this change of preference come, there would be more demand for extension instruction to train them for vocations other than farming.

The extension program for the out-of-school young people should also be broad enough to interest the 45 percent who indicated that their "first choice" was a vocation other than farming or homemaking.

Program interests general among all groups of the young people interviewed were: "Getting along with people," "Beautifying home grounds," "Personality development," "Parties," "Athletic teams," "Camps," and "Group singing."

The need for expansion of the extension program for out-of-school youth is further emphasized by the fact that only 22 percent are members of any organization other than those associated with the church and only 19 percent were associated with the extension service at the time of the survey.

# APPENDIX

## SITUATIONS, PROBLEMS, AND INTERESTS OF UNMARRIED RURAL YOUNG PEOPLE, 16 THROUGH 25 IN SOUTH CAROLINA

### A. General Information

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Address \_\_\_\_\_ 3. County \_\_\_\_\_  
4. Schedule No. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Age \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Male \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Female \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
9. Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Township \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Family

### C. Home

1. Age of head \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Occupation of head \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Residence Born dence Prefer  
in now live in

(a) Live with

Rural-farm	1	2	3
Rural-nonfarm	4	5	6
Urban	7	8	9

1. Parent	1
2. Other relative	2
3. Employer	3
4. Other	4

(b) House

1. Owned	1
2. Rented	2
3. Private bedroom	3
4. Share bedroom	4
5. Number rooms	5

(b) Number in household

1. 26 or older	
2. 21-25	
3. 16-20	
4. Under 16	
5. Total	

(c) Home has

1. Running water	
2. Bathroom	
3. Electricity	
4. Telephone	
5. Radio	
6. Piano	
7. Organ	
8. Phonograph	
9. Daily newspaper	
10. Weekly newspaper	
11. Farm paper	
12. Home magazine	
13. Automobile	

(c) Living relatives

Number

1. Father	
2. Mother	
3. Stepfather	
4. Stepmother	
5. Brothers	
6. Sisters	
7. Total in family	

### D. Farm

(a) Farm tenure

(b) Principal crops

Acres  
(1)

Yield  
per acre  
(2)

Total  
production  
(3)

1. Owned	1	1. Cotton (lbs.lint)			
2. Rented	2	2. Corn (bushels)			
3. Total acres	3	3. Oats (bushels)			
4. Cultivated acres	4	4. Hay (tons)			
5. Idle acres	5	5. Tobacco (lbs.)			
6. Other acres	6	6. Other (sp)			

(c) Livestock	Number	(d) Farm labor	Yearly basis	Seasonal basis	
			Number (1)	Number (2)	No. Mos. (3)
1. Horses and mules		1. Full-time employment male workers 16 or older on this farm last year			
2. Swine					
3. Dairy cattle					
4. Beef cattle					
5. Poultry					
6. Other (sp)		Total			

E. Education

1. In school \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Out of school \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Age when you left school \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. Graduate of: 5. High school \_\_\_\_\_ 6. College \_\_\_\_\_

(Circle years in school completed)

7. Elementary \_\_\_\_\_ 8. High \_\_\_\_\_ 9. College or equivalent \_\_\_\_\_  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 or more

(Circle years of vocational courses completed in high school)

10. Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Home economics \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Commercial \_\_\_\_\_  
 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4  
 13. Industrial (textile) \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Industrial (shop) \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Other (name) \_\_\_\_\_  
 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Years high school \_\_\_\_\_ Years beyond high school \_\_\_\_\_  
 (1) (2)

16. Further schooling definitely planned \_\_\_\_\_  
 17. Further schooling desired \_\_\_\_\_

18. Number of books borrowed from public library and read during past year \_\_\_\_\_

F. Employment and Income During 1936

Occupation engaged in	(a) Cash income				(b) Noncash income (1)	
	Days employed		Hours per day		Income away from home (5)	Income at home (6)
	At home (1)	Away from home (2)	At home (3)	Away from home (4)		
1. _____					\$	\$
2. _____						
3. _____						
4. _____						
5. Total						
6. Total days employed						
7. Allowance from parents: Weekly _____ Monthly _____						
8. Irregular gifts, spending money, etc.						
9. Total						
10. Total money income						

Money contributed to family \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Extension Service of United States Department of Agriculture and Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., cooperating.

(c) Do you

Yes No  
(1) (2)

(d) Opportunities for local employment

1. Carry life insurance		
2. Have savings account in bank		
3. Own auto		
4. Own livestock		
5. Own other property		

1. Many	
2. Some	
3. None	

G. Vocation

1. Have you definitely decided upon a vocation to enter? 2. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ 3. No \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. First choice \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Second choice \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. Already entered chosen vocation? 7. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ 8. No \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. Years training you have had for vocational choice: 10. Vocational schooling \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. Practical experience \_\_\_\_\_  
 12. Years of further training needed for vocational choice: 13. Vocational schooling \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Practical experience \_\_\_\_\_  
 15. During next five years you will be: 16. Entering or getting necessary training or experience for chosen vocation \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Following some other vocation \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Working at home \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Accepting any kind of job that can be found \_\_\_\_\_

H. Mobility

(a) Residential history of youth since 15th birthday

Year	Residence: Rural farm Rural nonfarm Urban (1)	County (2)	State (3)	Living with: Parents, relatives, employer other (4)
1936				
1935				
1934				
1933				
1932				
1931				
1930				
1929				
1928				
1927				

# I. Social Participation

(a) Organizations	Now a member	Formerly a member	Officer	Times at- tended last 12 months	Did you attend half or more of regular meet- ings
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Church					
2. Sunday school					
3. Young people's society					
4. School athletic team					
5. F.F.A. or home ec. club					
6. Musical club (sp)					
7. Other (sp)					
8. 4-H club					
9. Home demonstration club					
10. Grange					
11. Other (sp)					
12. Total					

(b) General activities	(1) Times attended last 12 months
1. Movies or theater	
2. Church parties, suppers, etc.	
3. Other parties	
4. Picnics	
5. Camps	
6. Square dances	
7. Social dances	
8. Athletic contests	
9. Fairs	
10. Swimming with others	
11. Total	

Trips made over 50 miles from home last 12 months: Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Number days \_\_\_\_\_

In your community, opportunity to associate with those of your age is: 1. Ample \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Fair \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Inadequate \_\_\_\_\_

## J. Personal Problems

(a) Problems	Importance				Importance		
	Great	Some	Little		Great	Some	Little
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Poor health				12. Lack of facilities for recreation and social life			
2. Getting additional education				13. How to use leisure or spare time			
3. Lack of opportunity for travel				14. To know more young people			
4. Lack of freedom in making personal choice				15. Earning additional money			
5. Choosing vocation				a. To buy clothes			
6. Getting started in vocation				b. For training necessary to get started in chosen vocation			
7. How to become more popular with girls				c. For equipment necessary to get started in chosen vocation			
8. With boys				d. For more recreation or social life			
9. Developing a more attractive personality				e. To establish a home			
10. Getting use or more use of auto				f. Other (sp)			
11. Lack of leisure or spare time							

### K. Group Organization

1. Would you be interested in joining with young people of similar age in forming a group to consider matters of common interest		8. Prefer meetings year-round	
2. Prefer group of men only		9. Winter only	
3. Women only		10. Summer only	
4. Men and women		11. Prefer group small (5-25)	
5. Prefer meetings weekly		12. Medium (26-50)	
6. Every second week		13. Large (50 plus)	
7. Monthly		14. Prefer meeting county seat	
		15. High-school center	
		16. Community center	

### L. Group Program-Making

(a) Check discussion and demonstration topics which should be given place in program:

1. Choosing a vocation		10. Agricultural engineering	
2. Getting started in farming		11. Choosing a mate	
3. Getting start in other vocation		12. Books and literature	
4. Getting along with people		13. Beautifying home grounds	
5. Personality development		14. Music appreciation	
6. Programs for rural organizations		15. Hobbies	
7. Agricultural production		16. Foods and clothing	
8. Agricultural marketing		17. Home budgets and buying	
9. Farm management		18. Other (sp)	

(b) Check group activities which should be given place in program:

1. Square dances		7. Athletic teams	
2. Social dances		8. Camps	
3. Parties		9. Other organized trips	
4. Group singing		10. Community service and improvement	
5. Dramatics		11. Other (sp)	
6. Orchestras, glee clubs, etc.			

What does your community need most? \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





Situations, Problems, and Interests of  
Unmarried Rural Young People 16-25  
Years of Age - South Carolina

Dan Lewis  
Barnard D. Joy  
Theo Vaughan



*Extension Studies and Teaching Section*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

WASHINGTON, D. C.